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FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR (ONUSAL)

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of my report of 29 June 1993 (S/26005) in which I undertook to keep the Security Council informed of developments concerning the identification and destruction of clandestine arms deposits belonging to the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), the presence of which in the territory of El Salvador and that of certain neighbouring countries had been acknowledged by FMLN. It will be recalled that, as reported in the above-mentioned document (para. 5), FMLN had informed me that it would cooperate with ONUSAL in locating and destroying all such remaining weapons within a period of 45 days beginning on 21 June 1993, i.e., by 4 August 1993.

2. In the wake of that commitment, continuous and systematic operations were carried out by ONUSAL, on the basis of information provided by FMLN and with its active cooperation, to complete the destruction of the contents of all illegal caches by the above-mentioned deadline. By that date, however, only 85 per cent of the clandestine arms located had been destroyed. The delay was due mainly to logistical and operational difficulties, arising in particular from the dispersion of what turned out to be a large number of small deposits; the difficulties of the terrain; the poor condition and resulting instability of the explosives; the independent handling of relevant information by the various constituent groups of FMLN; and the need to coordinate with the national authorities in Nicaragua and Honduras. Further, a new list of clandestine arms was presented to ONUSAL on 3 August by one of the FMLN constituent groups.

3. The overall process of verification and destruction of FMLN weapons and equipment mandated by the Peace Accords, which was finally completed on 18 August 1993, includes two distinct phases. The first covers the period until the accidental explosion of the illegal arms cache in Managua on 23 May 1993 (see S/25901). Weapons verified and destroyed during that period include those that were turned in at 15 ONUSAL verification centres in El Salvador by 15 December 1992, as well as those voluntarily declared later, prior to the Managua explosion, which were held in Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The second phase covers ONUSAL's operations with respect to arms discovered in the immediate aftermath of the Managua incident and those declared by FMLN in compliance with its renewed commitment to disclose all its remaining weapons. These operations were carried out in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras.

4. Weapons and war-related matériel verified and destroyed during the first phase represent approximately 70 per cent of the total quantity located during both phases. Figures for items turned in by 15 December 1992 and in later voluntary declarations prior to the Managua explosion include, respectively: 5,929 and 1,216 individual arms; 334 and 26 support weapons; 163,891 and 219,080 rounds of ammunition; 25 and 7 rockets; and 756 and 1,632 grenades. In addition, 687 kilograms of explosives, 54 surface-to-air missiles and 29 pieces of communications equipment were also located and destroyed.

5. In the second phase, ONUSAL verified and destroyed approximately 30 per cent of the total FMLN weapons and munitions, representing those discovered or turned in as a consequence of the Managua explosion (20 per cent) and those declared following FMLN's commitment to me (10 per cent). They include, respectively: 1,701 and 1,005 individual arms; 3 and 16 support weapons; 1,413,380 and 2,236,255 rounds of ammunition; 1 and 107 rockets; 2,880 and 3,960 grenades; 2,026 and 2,394 kilograms of explosives and 34 pieces of communications equipment; as well as 19 and 1 surface-to-air missiles.

6. In addition to the armament found in the five safe houses in Nicaragua, of which I informed the Council in my report of 29 June 1993 (see S/26005, para. 6), the second phase entailed the uncovering, with the help of FMLN, of 114 arms caches in and outside El Salvador. The actual destruction of the matériel found in those caches which, owing to the difficulties mentioned above was an arduous and challenging task, was carried out by the military component of ONUSAL with the support of the civilian police component.

7. The condition and operational utility of the armament identified in the second phase varies. While the weapons and munitions encountered in Honduras and Nicaragua were in an advanced state of deterioration, those found in El Salvador, although fewer in number, had operative and logistic value. Arms were in good condition, ammunition was accessible, storage techniques were good and caches were distributed throughout 10 of the 14 geographical departments of the country.

8. Total figures for the complete inventory of FMLN arms and munitions identified since the cease-fire came into effect on 1 February 1992 thus include 10,230 arms (9,851 individual and 379 support weapons); 4,032,606 rounds of ammunition, 140 rockets, 9,228 grenades; 5,107 kilograms of explosives and 63 pieces of communications equipment; as well as 74 surface-to-air missiles. The number of identified arms caches belonging to all five constituent groups of FMLN is 128, of which 109 were in El Salvador, 14 in Nicaragua and 5 in Honduras.

9. Since, in accordance with the agreements, ONUSAL had to rely on the data voluntarily provided by the parties as its main source of information, a comparative analysis based on other official and unofficial sources was made in order to make a realistic assessment of FMLN inventory. The criteria considered included: estimates by well-known international and national research institutions on military matters; number of demobilization certificates issued by ONUSAL to ex-FMLN combatants (totalling 8,430 individuals, of whom 1,018 are war-disabled); and acquisition and operative plans disclosed. Furthermore, it should be noted that, according to Salvadorian Army press bulletins issued throughout the war, the Armed Forces captured more than 4,000 individual weapons

(some unofficial sources put this figure at 7,000), 270 support weapons and some 4,500,000 rounds of ammunition, as well as 31 surface-to-air missiles.

10. Taking these elements as a point of reference and on the basis of ONUSAL's verification of the destruction of weapons discovered or declared by FMLN, I am in a position to state that by all available indications its military structure has now been effectively dismantled and that its former combatants have been demobilized and have been reintegrated, within a framework of full legality, into the civil, institutional and political life of the country, as established in the Peace Accords. With the closing down of this delicate process, the apprehensions raised by the discovery of large quantities of undeclared weapons still in FMLN possession seem now to have been surmounted.

11. Despite some delays in providing all the lists of arms declared by each of its constituent groups, FMLN was forthcoming and cooperative during the entire operation. Attached to the present report as annex I is the text of a certificate subscribed by the five members of the former General Command and addressed to my Special Representative in El Salvador to the effect that, to the best of their knowledge, all weapons, ammunition, mines, other explosives and military equipment belonging to FMLN have now been located, collected and destroyed. The five further state that any weapons confiscated in future should be accounted for solely by the persons in whose possession they are found and will not be FMLN's responsibility. In a public statement to this effect, which is also attached to the present report as annex II, FMLN again reaffirms that it has definitively given up arms as a means to achieve its goals and is determined to undertake political action only within the legal and institutional framework of the country. On 23 August 1993, I received from the Coordinator General of FMLN, Mr. Schafik Handal, a letter dated 21 August in which, inter alia, he expresses on behalf of the FMLN leadership the view that they have now complied fully with their undertaking to end the military structure of FMLN.

12. The Salvadorian Supreme Electoral Tribunal (Tribunal Supremo Electoral) has been duly informed of the foregoing by my Special Representative. It will be recalled that the Tribunal, which, on the basis of ONUSAL's certification that all the items in the FMLN inventory had been accounted for and were being destroyed, had granted to it the status of a political party, had requested from ONUSAL a full report on the discovery of undeclared arms.

13. There is little doubt that, due to the circumstances surrounding a bitter armed conflict such as the one which prevailed in El Salvador for 12 years, the irregular nature of the war and the sense of insecurity inherent to a post-war period in any country, an unknown number of weapons and remnants of war-related matériel are likely to remain for some time in the hands of individuals or groups, including criminal ones. As announced by FMLN, these cases should be dealt with in accordance with the laws of the country. In addition, there could still be cases of individuals willingly handing in arms, or of the chance discovery of isolated arms caches which were at one time under the responsibility of individuals who subsequently lost their lives in the conflict, unbeknownst to FMLN.

14. The facts reported have brought into sharp focus the public's condemnation of armed groups and the futility of arms as a viable means to achieve political aims. In this climate, various groups and individuals have come forward

spontaneously to declare unregistered weapons. The Government of El Salvador, the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (COPAZ) and the Legislative Assembly should accelerate action in order to put into effect as quickly as possible regulations regarding private security services and the effective registration, possession and bearing of firearms. Such measures would enable the authorities to conduct a systematic and permanent campaign to recover all unregistered military weapons currently in the hands of private entities or individuals, thus contributing to the effective disarming of Salvadorian society.

15. I should like to commend the restraint exercised by President Cristiani during this delicate period. I should also like to thank the Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras for their full cooperation with ONUSAL in this matter. The United Nations will continue to lend its full support to the Salvadorian peace process, whose resilience and irreversibility have again been demonstrated during this difficult test. It is to be hoped that the activities leading to the March 1994 elections now will develop in an atmosphere of normality, thus reinforcing the peace process which in general has been exemplary.

Annex I

[Original: Spanish]

Certification

We, Schafik Jorge Handal, José Eduardo Sancho Castañeda, Joaquín Villalobos Huezo, Salvador Sánchez Cerén and Francisco Alberto Jovel Urquilla, members of the former General Command of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional,

HEREBY CERTIFY:

That, as we offered to do in our letter of 19 June, addressed to the Secretary-General, we the members of the former FMLN General Command have expedited and completed the task of locating, collecting and destroying, in close cooperation with ONUSAL, the remaining weapons held in scattered stockpiles over which we had no firm control.

That having completed the activities implied by this commitment, we are able to certify to you that to our knowledge there are no weapons, ammunition, mines, other explosives or military equipment belonging to FMLN remaining to be handed over and destroyed.

Consequently, the arms confiscated after this date shall be accounted for solely by the persons in whose possession they are found. FMLN disclaims all responsibility.

In order that this may be placed on record with the United Nations in the person of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, we hereby issue and sign this document in San Salvador, on 17 August 1993.

(Signed) Schafik Jorge HANDAL (Signed) José Eduardo SANCHO CASTAÑEDA

(Signed) Joaquín VILLALOBOS HUEZO (Signed) Salvador SÁNCHEZ CERÉN

(Signed) Francisco Alberto JOVEL URQUILLA

Annex II

[Original: Spanish]

FMLN communiqué

We, the political leaders of the five organizations making up the party, meeting in assembly on 14 August at the El Espino estate, hereby declare:

1. We are a new party, democratic and pluralistic, in which various revolutionary political tendencies coexist and will continue to coexist.

2. The full implementation of the Chapultepec Agreements, which embodies our objectives of demilitarization, democratization and social development, constitutes the basis of our programmatic platform.

3. We have unanimously reaffirmed our total commitment to the peace and democratization process initiated with the signing of the Agreements and, hence, our firm determination to strive, wholeheartedly and exclusively, for the consolidation of that process in the political, institutional and legal fields. Armed conflict is a thing of the past; we have completely abandoned it and do not consider it a valid option in this new phase.

4. We emphatically reject the activities of armed groups, whatever justification they may claim. We continue fighting for the establishment of a State in which the rule of law truly prevails and within that context we support the just struggles of the people's movement and civilian society.

5. We have completed the process of handing over and destroying all the weapons that were still in our possession. We consider that this chapter in the implementation of the Agreements by FMLN is closed.

As we have already stated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, any further weapons that may be discovered will be the individual responsibility of those concerned.

6. We are moving forward as a party, united in an intensive electoral political effort with a single list of candidates and one strategy, in coalition with Convergencia Democrática. We shall continue striving to broaden this coalition.

7. We are aware that we represent hope to broad sections of the population and we shall pursue with responsibility, enthusiasm and energy our historic task of achieving, through political struggle, the establishment of a regime that guarantees, for all Salvadorians, economic development with democracy and social justice.

San Salvador, 16 August 1993

FMLN POLITICAL COMMITTEE

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Items 10, 12, 42, 77, 79, 92, 93, 95, 96, 106 and 113 of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF EFFORTS TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER
INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 24 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the final documents of the Japan Economic Summit, which was held from 7 to 9 July 1993. They consist of the following:

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* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

Annex I. Economic Declaration: A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth

Annex II. Political Declaration: Striving for a More Secure and Humane World

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 10, 12, 42, 77, 79, 92, 93, 95, 96, 106 and 113 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX I

9 July 1993

ECONOMIC SUMMIT DECLARATION, TOKYO JAPAN

A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of seven major industrial democracies and the representatives of the European Community, met in Tokyo for our nineteenth annual Summit. Progress around the world towards democracy and open market economies surpasses our most optimistic expectations of only some years ago. To reap the full benefits of recent historic transformations our societies must respond to a number of challenges: achieving economic recovery and job creation, successfully concluding the Uruguay Round this year, integrating countries in transition into the world economy, supporting the developing countries, and reconciling global growth and environmental objectives. We are determined to address these challenges on the basis of our shared values. We renew our commitment to extend international cooperation, in particular, by strengthening multilateral institutions.

World Economy

2. We are concerned about insufficient growth and inadequate job creation in our economies. Recovery is continuing in North America, but remains modest. Europe is still in a marked recession, although there are some signs of recovery. Japan's economy is over the worst, and some recovery is now in sight. Many Asian and Latin American economies are growing, some rapidly, and playing more important roles in the world economy.

3. We are particularly concerned with the level of unemployment. More than 23 million people are unemployed in our countries: that is unacceptable. Much of the recent increase is attributable to the present economic slowdown, but a significant part of the current level of unemployment is structural in nature. Reducing unemployment, therefore, requires a double strategy: prudent macroeconomic policies to promote non-inflationary sustainable growth, and structural reforms to improve the efficiency of markets, especially labor markets.

4. We are taking and will take appropriate measures to implement this agreed global growth strategy to promote a sustainable expansion designed to create substantial increases in employment. We will consult closely so that our national policies can be mutually reinforcing and compatible with our shared goal of a strengthened and recovering world economy. We welcome the improved cooperation of Finance Ministers towards this end.

Europe is carrying out vigorously the Growth Initiative agreed in Edinburgh and strengthened in Copenhagen. Europe is committed as a matter of overriding importance to implementing the firm budgetary and other measures needed in order to ensure that the conditions for rapid reductions in interest rates are created.

In North America, strong actions, which have been long overdue in the U.S. and which we welcome, are being taken to ensure substantial and steady reductions in fiscal deficits over the medium-term, higher level of domestic savings and investment, and lower long-term interest rates.

Japan has taken a series of stimulative policies, including the most recent comprehensive package. Japan will implement fiscal and monetary measures as necessary, to ensure sustained non-inflationary growth led by strong domestic

demand, keeping in mind the need for long-term fiscal prudence. This will contribute to the important goal of significantly reducing external imbalances.

Successful and rapid conclusion of the Uruguay Round will also boost the confidence of investors and consumers, and thus will be an important contribution to recovery and growth.

5. To enhance opportunities for employment and growth, it is essential to address structural issues which constitute obstacles to strong economic recovery and to longer-term growth potential. In this context, we endorse the report of our Finance Ministers focusing on a broad range of structural reforms, inter alia:

- greater labor market efficiency,
- improvement in education and training,
- maintaining and improving the multilateral trading system,
- reduction of subsidies,
- addressing the economic impact of aging populations,
- controlling overall outlays on health care,
- enhancing efficiency in financial markets while ensuring their stability,
- developing international cooperation on the environment.

We commit ourselves to addressing these issues, together with issues of innovation and of improving the "quality" of budgets and of increasing the efficiency of the public sector, and we will review progress at the next Summit.

We welcome th OECD's interim report on employment and unemployment. We request the OECD to intensify its work, including that on the impact of structural changes, and to put forward its policy recommendations before our next Summit. We emphasize opportunities for job creation offered by environmental policies.

6. As a follow-up to our discussions, we agree to send our high-level representatives to a meeting in the United States in the autumn to explore the causes of excessive unemployment and to search for possible answers to this critical problem which saps the strength of our societies.

Trade

7. Maintaining and expanding the multilateral trading system is essential for world growth. We are determined to curb protectionism in all its manifestations and agree that no recourse should be made to initiatives and arrangements that threaten to undermine the multilateral open trading system. We also confirm that any regional integration should be complementary to and supportive of the system.

Our highest priority is a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round. We welcome the recent significant progress made towards a large market access package in goods and services as a major step to the immediate resumption of multilateral negotiations in Geneva. This progress must be matched by comparable market opening measures by other participants. We urge all our trading partners to negotiate constructively on all subjects, recognizing that nothing is agreed until everything is agreed. There remain important issues to be resolved. We renew our determination to resolve them and to achieve with all our partners a global and balanced agreement before the end of the year.

Environment

8. Environmental issues remain a high priority on our policy agenda despite difficult economic times. We welcome the successful first meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the progress made towards implementation and

ratification of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity by the end of 1993, and on negotiation of a convention on desertification. We renew our determination to secure environmentally sustainable development through an effective follow-up of the fruits of the UNCED, including the commitment to publish national action plans by the end of this year. We will work to ensure that the Global Environmental Facility, with necessary improvements, functions as the financial mechanism to provide funding for the incremental costs of implementing the global environment conventions signed at Rio. We encourage the multilateral development banks to focus more intensely on sustainable development, to incorporate environmental appraisals into project preparation and to make them publicly available.

We look forward to a successful outcome of the UN Conference on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. We shall continue to seek appropriate internationally agreed arrangements on the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests. We welcome the analysis being done by OECD/IAEA on the contribution of environment and energy technologies in meeting global environmental concerns.

Russia and the Other Countries in Transition

9. We reaffirm our support for the reform efforts in the countries in transition, including the Central and Eastern European Countries, the Baltic States, the New Independent States and Mongolia, based on the principles of help for self-help and partnership. The success of their reform and their full integration into the world economy are essential to world peace and stability. We look for continuing constructive and responsible cooperations with these countries in international affairs. Encouraging first signs of economic recovery are visible in those countries in Central and Eastern

Europe where reform is most advanced. We welcome the development of economic cooperation and trade with us and urge stronger cooperation among the countries in transition themselves.

10. We welcome the further progress made by Russia since Munich in its courageous reform efforts under the leadership of President Yeltsin and supported by the Russian people in the recent referendum. We urge Russia to intensify its efforts to reduce inflation and the budget deficit, and to take all the necessary legal and administrative measures to build on the strong start in privatization and to promote further structural adjustment. The G7 Joint Ministeral Meeting held in Tokyo in April set out a framework of support for the Russian people's self-helf efforts. We welcome the progress made in each area. Official creditors have provided tangible support for the reform process through generous debt rescheduling. We expect the Russian Government, banks and uninsured suppliers to negotiate comparable solutions. We welcome the creation of the IMF Systemic Transformation Facility and its $1.5 billion first tranche disbursement to Russia. We urge Russia and the IMF to begin immediately negotiations toward a stand-by arrangement. We also welcome the recent approval of the World Bank's $610 million oil sector rehabilitation loan associated with the EBRD's $250 million co-finance. We have made commitments to provide funds to establish a $300 million Small- and Medium-sized Enterprise Fund in close cooperation with EBRD. We recognize the importance of improved market access for economic progress in Russia. We will work with Russia as its proceeds toward accession to the GATT. In this connection, we will intensify efforts to adapt export controls to the post-Cold War era. Recognizing that privatization and enterprise reform are at the heart of Russia's transformation into a market economy, we agree to create a Special Privatization and Restructuring Program, in cooperation with international financial institutions, consisting of enterprise restructuring support, technical assistance and oblast support, focusing on

an initial period to the end of 1994. In total, this program is expected to mobilize $3 billion. In addition, we are ready to encourage our private sectors to assist in this process, sharing with their Russian conterparts methods and techniques to increase productivity. We agree to establish a Support Implementation Group in Moscow to facilitate implementation of our support to Russia. In turn, we urge the strengthening of Russian implementation efforts.

11. We welcome the progress made in the nuclear safety programme agreed at the Munich Summit, including the establishment of the multilateral fund, in which we encourage broader participation. Urgent safety measures, coordinated through the G24, need to be be implemented rapidly to secure real improvements at the plants still causing great concern. The states concerned bear the primary responsibility for respecting the fundamental principles of nuclear safety. Independent regulatory authorities should be strengthened and nuclear safety must be given higher priority in all the countries concerned, including the early closure of high risk reactors such as Chernobyl. We invite the World Bank, together with the IAEA, to continue the dialogue with each of the countries concerned, and working with other lending institutions, including the EBRD and the EIB, to support them in developing longer term energy strategies. Our aim is to agree as quickly as possible on a framework for coordinated action by all those involved following a country-by-country approach. We will review the progress made in 1994.

In the light of existing international obligations, we emphasize our concern over the ocean dumping of radioactive wastes by Russia.

Developing Countries

12. While encouraging changes in policy reforms and performance are taking place in many developing countries, many are still confronted with major economic and social difficulties, particularly in Africa. We recognize that their sustainable development and their integration into the world economy as well as their cooperation in addressing the global challenges to mankind fare essential for peace and prosperity of the world. We will continue to strengthen our support for their self-help efforts based on the principles of good governance. We will also encourage them to follow sound and open economic policies to create a solid base for sustainable economic growth.

13. To this end, we will pursue a comprehensive approach, covering not only aid but also trade, investment and debt strategy, and a differentiated approach, tailored to the needs and performances of each country at its particular stage of development and taking environmental aspects into account. Under such an approach, we will make all efforts to enhance development assistance in order to respond to ongoing needs as well as new requirements. The poorest countries deserve special attention. Accordingly, we support the succession to or the renewal of the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility. We also look forward to a successful outcome of the International Conference on African Development in October this year. We confirm the validity of the international debt strategy and invite the Paris Club to continue reviewing the question of debt relief for the poorest highly indebted countries, especially with regard to earlier reductions in the stock of debt on a case by case basis. We welcome the US administration's decision to join us in debt reduction for these countries.

14. We welcome the initiatives taken by developing countries to establish a more constructive partnership and dialogue on issues of our mutual interest. We will work for the success of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo next year which is important in addressing the linkages between rapid population growth and the goals of sustainable development.

International Cooperation and Future Summits

15. In order to meet the challenges we face, we are determined to strengthen international cooperation in the existing fora and seek better coordination and efficiency. We recognize and applaud the efforts of the Secretary-General to reform and improve the operations of the UN. We will support him in the pursuit of these objectives.

16. We have reflected on how summits could best focus our attention on the most significant issues of the time. We value summits for the opportunity they provide to exhange views, build consensus and deepen understanding among us. But we believe summits should be less ceremonial, with fewer people, documents and declarations, and with more time devoted to informal discussion among us, so that together we may better respond to major issues of common concern. We intend to conduct future summits in this spirit.

We have accepted the invitation of the President of the Council of Ministers of Italy to meet in Naples, Italy in July 1994.

ANNEX II

POLITICAL DECLARATION

Striving for a More Secure and Humane World

1. We, the leaders of our seven countries and the representatives of the European Community, reaffirm our commitment to the universal principles of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Since we last met in Munich, the process of democratization and economic reform has further advanced. Nevertheless, instabilities and conflicts, many with their roots in the past, still arise. We are determined to work together to create a more secure and humane world by enhancing international cooperation with broader partnership and scope.

2. The international community is actively engaged in improving the instruments for prevention and resolution of conflicts. The UN, which is vital to maintaining international peace and security, must be further strengthened, adapting itself to the changing international circumstances. We, therefore, support the ongoing efforts in the UN to improve its efficiency, and in particular to develop more effective institutional capacity for preventive diplomacy, peace-making, peace-keeping, and post-conflict peace-building in the context of the Secretary-General's "Agenda for Peace."

3. We strongly support regional cooperation in promoting peace, democracy and stability. We welcome the more active role played by the countries of the Asia-Pacific region in the promotion of regional security dialogues. Regional organizations in Europe, Africa, and the Americas are making significant contributions.

4. The protection of human rights is the obligation of all nations, as affirmed at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. The increased number of refugees

and displaced persons as well as the problems of uncontrolled migration and difficulties confronted by national minorities require urgent attention by the international community, and should be tackled taking account of their root causes. Terrorism, particularly when sponsored by states, poses a grave danger which we will oppose energetically.

5. In promoting our partnership of cooperation, reforms in the former centralized economies should be further encouraged. We look forward to democratic, stable and economically strong societies in those countries. We firmly support the determined reform efforts by Russia under President Yeltsin and his government. We also look to Russia to promote its diplomacy based on the principle of law and justice and to continue to play constructive and responsible roles in the international community. We also support the reform process in Ukraine and hope that the recent meeting between President Yeltsin and President Kravchuk will provide a basis for further improvement of relations between the two countries.

6. Enhanced cooperation is necessary in combatting the danger of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles. In particular, we:

- Urge North Korea to retract immediately its decision to withdraw from the NPT, and to fully comply with its non-proliferation obligations, including the implementation of IAEA safeguards agreement and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;
- Encourage the countries concerned of the former Soviet Union to ensure rapid, safe and secure elimination of nuclear weapons in accordance with current agreements, providing effective assistance to this end;
- Urge Ukraine to ratify the START Treaty, and Ukraine and Kazakhstan to accede to NPT as non-nuclear weapon states.

We also continue our efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation regimes, including the Missile Technology Control Regime, and to establish effective export controls. We reiterate the objectives of universal adherence to NPT as well as the Treaty's indefinite extension in 1995 and nuclear arms reduction. We also call on those countries that have not done so to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention and to accede to the Biological Weapons Convention.

In the field of conventional arms, we will work to ensure the effectiveness of the UN Register of Conventional Arms as an important step toward improving transparency and restraint in their transfers.

7. Faced with the rapidly deteriorating situation in former Yugoslavia, we reaffirm our commitment to the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to a negotiated settlement based on the principles of the London Conference. We cannot agree to a solution dictated by the Serbs and the Croats at the expense of the Bosnian Muslims. We will not accept any territorial solution unless it has the agreement of the three parties. If the Serbs and Croats persist in dismembering Bosnia through changes of border by force or ethnic cleansing, they will place themselves beyond the pale of the international community and cannot expect any economic or commercial assistance, especially reconstruction aid. The UN Security Council resolutions on safe areas must be implemented fully and immediately to protect the civilian population. We commit ourselves to assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations to implement UN Security Council Resolution 836 by sending troops, by air protection of UNPROFOR, by financial and logistical contributions or by appropriate diplomatic action. Sanctions should be upheld until the conditions in the relevant Security Council resolutions are met. Stronger measures are not excluded. The flow of humanitarian aid to Bosnia must be increased.

Deeply concerned about the situation in Kosovo, we call on the Serbian government to reverse its decision to expel the CSCE monitors from Kosovo and elsewhere in Serbia and to agree to a significant increase in their numbers.

8. We welcome the successfully held election and the announcement of a Provisional National Government in Cambodia to be followed by the establishment of a government on the basis of a new constitution to be enacted in accordance with the Paris Agreements. We continue our support for its reconstruction and lasting peace based on national reconciliation.

9. We fully support the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, lasting peace settlement in the Middle East, and call on Israel and the Arab states to take further steps for confidence-building. We reiterate that the Arab boycott should end. We call on Israel to respect its obligations with regard to the occupied territories. We support the efforts of reconstruction in Lebanon.

We support the restoration of the legitimate authorities in Haiti and commend the UN and OAS for their efforts in this regard.

We are determined to keep up the pressure on Iraq and Libya to implement all relevant UN Security Council resolutions in full. Concerned about the aspects of Iran's behavior, we call upon its government to participate constructively in international efforts for peace and stability and to cease actions contrary to these objectives.

We welcome the recent progress toward non-racial democracy in South Africa, paving the way for its full reintegration into the international political and economic community.

10. In an interdependent world, partnership is the key to building global peace and prosperity. We commit ourselves to a new effort to help share a more secure and humane world, and urge others to join us.